

## RYAN CAPTURES HAMMER THROW FOR AMERICANS

New York Giant Takes Weight Event in Olympics.

HILL AGAIN TRIUMPHS English Star Scores in Final of the 1,500 Meters.

RAY IN EIGHTH PLACE

Yankee Standby Fails to Gain Even One Point in His Specialty.

United States Total at Olympics Is 118

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—The American athletes in the Seventh Olympic Games scored 117 points to-day, bringing their total to 118, or 69 points ahead of Finland's representatives, their nearest competitors. The Finns, who failed to win a point to-day, have 49 points.

The Englishmen made 16 points to-day and the Swedish athletes 10 points. Czechoslovakia scored three points, Holland two and Belgium one. The day's scores included the tug of war.

England now has 40 points and Sweden 36. France has 13, Canada, South Africa and Italy 7 each. New Zealand, Estonia, Norway and Czechoslovakia 3 each, Holland 2 and Belgium 1.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

OLYMPIC STADIUM, ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 19.—Victory and defeat for the United States marked the progress of the only two finals in the Olympic programme here to-day. Although there were a number of interesting trials and semi-finals, it was these finals that attracted the crowd, such as it was, to the stadium.

The first to be decided was the hammer throw, which was cleverly won by Patrick Ryan of the Loughlin Lyceum of Brooklyn with a throw of 173 feet 5 1/2 inches, but the jubilation over the achievement of the former soldier was cut short by the defeat of Jole Ray in the 1,500 meters, or to be exact 1,640 yards 1 foot and 3 inches. That this track contest was the main event of the day there was no question, for in Ray, representing the United States, and A. G. Hill of the Polytechnic Harriers of England he brought together the best amateur miler in the world.

Both had hung up records of 4 minutes 12 1/2 seconds for the mile, and these are figures which no amateur had equalled in open solid competition, and for the last year or so the experts and critics on both sides of the Atlantic had been indulging in lengthy dissertations as to what would be the outcome when the great test came off. Right here it is only fair to say for Ray that he had been caught off color for some days ago when he wrenched his leg and in the trials of Wednesday ran in pain. For a while this forebode was a report that he would not go to the post, but when the men were called out Jole appeared among the bunch. Along with Ray and Hill the other finalists who had earned a right to run were Philip H. Baker, the former champion of Cambridge University; M. L. Shields of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia; Andre de Franco, Lundgren of Sweden and Vohralik of the new republic of Czechoslovakia and J. Connolly of Boston, Mass.

**Main Souks Track.**

Owing to the rain in the morning, the track was as soggy and heavy as it might be and in no condition for fast going. The American division gave its fans a cheer as they took their places, but when the men were called out Jole appeared among the bunch. Along with Ray and Hill the other finalists who had earned a right to run were Philip H. Baker, the former champion of Cambridge University; M. L. Shields of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia; Andre de Franco, Lundgren of Sweden and Vohralik of the new republic of Czechoslovakia and J. Connolly of Boston, Mass.

By the finish of the first lap Vohralik spurred and shot into second place, with Ray still pegging away in the front. Hill was running steadily in third place and keeping a very close watch on Jole, with Baker striding almost at Hill's heels. Very little action occurred in the position of the runners until the backstretch of the third lap, when Ray put on steam and tried to get out of his characteristic spurts, but he had shot his bolt and the drive was exhausted.

Then came the opportunity that Hill had been expecting—the weakening of the American and picking up his stride the Englishman went ahead and won handsily from Baker, with Shields, who came strong on the home stretch, a good third. Vohralik was fourth, Lundgren fifth and Andre sixth. The winner's time was 4 minutes 1 1/2 seconds, exactly five seconds short of the Olympic record made by A. N. Strodzicki, an Englishman, in the Stockholm Olympics of 1912.

Those who were in the stadium to-day and saw both races expressed their opinion that with the same conditions prevailing on the Stockholm track Hill would have been a two-time winner, a couple of seconds. It was the second victory for the Englishman, as he had

Continued on Ninth Page.

## War Service Chevrons Can Be Earned No Longer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—War service chevrons indicating participation by American soldiers in the conflict against Germany can no longer be earned. A War Department announcement to-day said that issuance of the chevrons to the forces now occupying German territory along the Rhine stopped on August 1.

## WILSON AGAIN AT 179 POUNDS

Has Almost Recovered From Illness, Reports His Physician, Dr. Grayson.

HE WORKS BY SCHEDULE

President Is Up at 7 Daily and Seldom Misses Seeing a Motion Picture.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—President Wilson has progressed so far toward complete recovery that he has regained his normal weight of 179 pounds, according to a statement by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician, which appears to-day in an article in the Washington Times. The article says also that Rear Admiral Grayson, who has been attending the President since his illness, has prepared a daily programme of exercise and calisthenics for the President, which is given as follows:

Arises at 7 o'clock each morning. Exercises his left arm by extending and withdrawing it. Climbs an inflexible pencil to win most letters to departmental officials. After finishing the morning routine, reads until lunch time on the south porch of the White House. The President reads to himself one hour.

Rests after luncheon.

Late in the afternoon takes a motor ride.

Almost daily he sees a moving picture in the East Room of the White House. Likes "wild and woolly" Western stuff. William S. Hart, Douglas Fairbanks and Charles Ray are his favorites.

Retires early.

At the White House it was said to-night that Admiral Grayson was out of the city, and that he was not expected to return until to-morrow. Secretary Tumulty was also out of town, and no other official would comment on the article.

## BOLSHEVISM FINDS PERSIA BARREN SOIL

Foreign and Local Reds Are Being Driven Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The British Foreign Office has just received encouraging news from Persia. Detachments of Russian Bolshevik troops which attempted to land there recently were wiped out by Persian Cossacks, and the other Red units are preparing to leave Persia, as the Persian Government is remaining a strong hold on the situation.

It was stated here that the invading Red force which seized Engelli is re-emerging gradually and being transported through the trans-Caspian district toward Russia.

The British Foreign Office insists that the reaction against the Reds there is purely Persian, and has not been stimulated from London.

## MANY JAPANESE DIE IN ISLAND FLOODS

Mountain Top Falls, Burys Philippine Village.

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 19.—Tremendous floods are sweeping portions of the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku, southwest of Honahu, the principal island of the Japanese group, overwhelming towns and villages, with an enormous loss of life reported, according to cable advices to Nippon Jiji, Japanese newspaper.

MANTUA, P. I., Aug. 17 (Delayed).—The collapse of a mountain top on this island in a recent storm buried an entire village under hundreds of feet of earth, blighting out the lives of seventy persons, according to official advices received here to-day. The top slid down upon the village at midnight.

## FRANCE SETS TERMS FOR MEXICAN ENVOY

States Conditions of Recognition of New Government.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The French Government has made known to Felix F. Palavicini, the Mexican Envoy Extraordinary to France, the conditions which must be fulfilled by the present Mexican Government if it wishes to be recognized by France after the elections to be held in September. The conditions are:

First.—Indemnities for Frenchmen killed in Mexico and also reimbursement for damages done to the business of French nationals.

Second.—Restitution of cash reserves taken from French banks.

Third.—Renewal of payments of interest on the Mexican national debt to France.

## RAIL PASSENGER FARE INCREASE DENIED IN N. Y.

P. S. C. Excepts Milk and Cream in Granting 40 P. C. Freight Advance.

PROTESTS NOT BARRED

State Laws Can't Be Ignored, Says Decision on Requests Refused.

NECESSITY ISN'T PROVED

Lines Failed to Cite Financial Conditions in Asking Higher Rates.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Insisting on recognition of the State railroad rate laws, the Public Service Commission of the Second District denied to-day the application of the railroads for increased passenger rates, but granted the 40 per cent. advance in freight rates, except on milk and cream. The decision was on the application of the steam carriers for permission to file tariffs putting into effect increased freight and passenger rates, applicable to intrastate traffic, equal to those authorized by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are effective August 26.

Denial of the application as to passenger rates was based on the ground that all these rates are fixed by State laws. The steam roads in excess of forty miles in length, the commission said, are limited by law to three cents a mile, and there also is a two-cent statutory rate on the New York Central between Albany and Buffalo, as well as a statutory rate of two cents a mile for mileage books which is of general application.

The commission held that it could not increase these statutory rates except upon a showing that they were insufficient to yield a fair return and it declared that the application for increased rates was not on the ground of insufficient return.

The commission refused to increase for all roads in the State, irrespective of their financial condition.

The commission in allowing the advance in freight rates declared that it was not to be taken as passing on their justice. It said that the effect of the order merely was to permit the rates to become operative on short notice, three days instead of thirty, the commission said, and that the application for increased rates was not on the ground of insufficient return.

The speaker did not attempt to-day to move for reconsideration, but must do so before adjournment to-morrow if he would reserve the sole right of taking such action.

The House has a membership of 99 and the vote of the 36 present yesterday gave the suffragists a majority of only two. They claimed, however, that two of the absent members were suffragists and that their presence would add to their strength, would afford them a majority of four. If, as Mr. Walker declared, three additional members join the forty-seven pledged to suffrage, the opposition would have a safe majority to rescind the ratification.

**Shippers May Protest Rates.**

In this period any shipper may complain against any rate or rates and on such complaint the commission has full power of suspension. Complaints against the increased rates also may be made after the thirty-day suspension period.

The new tariffs would increase passenger rates 20 per cent. and make a surcharge of 50 per cent. on passengers in sleeping and parlor cars and of 20 per cent. on baggage.

Passenger rates now in effect are those of the United States Railroad Administration, the basis rate being 3 cents a mile. The proposed rates are 3.6 cents a mile, and the commission declared that the general effect of section 57 of the railroad law is to fix a maximum rate of 3 cents a mile on all important roads of the State.

"We have before us the case on this basis," it said. "If any roads not subject to the limitations desire to put into effect the proposed rates they may make separate application and show application for exceptional treatment. This application is made by the roads as an entirety and the record affords no basis for discrimination among them."

**Says Roads Give No Evidence.**

"They certainly present no evidence," said the opinion, "sufficient to warrant an increase in the rates. The commission. All that was asserted was that when the interstate rates go into effect the recent intrastate rates will be unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential as between interstate and intrastate passenger traffic, and therefore unlawful under subdivision 4 of section 15 of the Interstate Commerce act as amended by transportation act of February 28, 1918."

"It is not claimed," said the commission, "that the present rates are unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential as between points wholly within the State of New York. The discrimination claimed relates to discrimination between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand and interstate or foreign commerce on the other."

"A discrimination may, however, as well result from interstate rates that are too high or too low as from intrastate rates that are too high or too low, and the proper correction may be in the interstate rates, over which this commission has no control. There is no express authority given to the commission to grant rates in excess of those authorized by statute except under section 49, which has to do only with rates insufficient as between points wholly within the State of New York. We should not, in the absence of legislative authority, arrogate to the commission power to authorize a rate in excess of the statutory maximum."

"The freight rate case is nothing more than an application for a rate of return, and involves no determination of the propriety of the rates. This application, while it is in part for a short notice investigation and finding of facts sufficient to authorize and demand that the commission disregard the statutory limitations and

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

DR. BREWER'S REMEDY At each drugstore. Try it to-day.—Ado.

## Wilson Peace Portrait Is Turned to the Wall

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 19.—The contractor who decorated the stand from which Gov. Cox spoke to-day found a dusty portrait of President Wilson and, after brushing it up, hung it directly in front of the place the speaker would occupy.

All morning it hung there, while South Bend Republicans grinned.

Presently Arthur Gilliam, a Republican leader, got a photographer and made a picture of it. That attracted Democratic attention, so a committee headed by Frank Mayor, formerly county chairman, went around to look for trouble.

The picture had been used in the 1916 campaign, and under the Wilson likeness were the words: "Peace with honor—he kept us out of war." They took the picture down.

## PLEDGE TO KILL RATIFICATION

47 Members of Tennessee Lower House Assent to Reconsideration.

WOMEN CLAIM GAINS

Grand Jury to Investigate Charges of Corruption in Suffrage Vote.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Forty-seven members of the Tennessee lower house have already signed a pledge to vote to reconsider ratification of the woman suffrage amendment. Speaker Walker of the House declared to-night, speaking at a mass meeting called by those opposed to woman suffrage. Others will sign the pledge to-night and to-morrow, Mr. Walker said, declaring that the ratification vote would be reconsidered.

Mr. Walker was leader of the anti-suffrage forces in the fight in the House and changed his vote to "aye" in order to move for reconsideration. The House concurred in the Senate ratification resolution 50 to 46.

The speaker did not attempt to-day to move for reconsideration, but must do so before adjournment to-morrow if he would reserve the sole right of taking such action.

The House has a membership of 99 and the vote of the 36 present yesterday gave the suffragists a majority of only two. They claimed, however, that two of the absent members were suffragists and that their presence would add to their strength, would afford them a majority of four. If, as Mr. Walker declared, three additional members join the forty-seven pledged to suffrage, the opposition would have a safe majority to rescind the ratification.

**Investigation Is Begun.**

The county Grand Jury to-day launched an investigation into charges that improper influences had been brought to bear on members of the Legislature in their consideration of the measure.

Publication by the Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville Banner of two affidavits attributed to C. C. Wallace, Judge of the City Court of Louisville, Tenn., and Ennis E. Murray of Nashville, Tenn., general agent for the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Ky., alleging that an attempt had been made by a suffrage to bribe Representative Harry T. Burn, Republican, of McMinn county, also was a feature of the day's developments.

The Grand Jury, charged by Judge J. D. B. Debow of the Davidson County Criminal Court, lost no time in getting to work and before noon had summoned J. T. Elcheberger of Washington, D. C., a publicity man in charge of headquarters here of the anti-ratification forces. Mr. Elcheberger was before the jury two hours and it was said additional witnesses probably would appear to-morrow.

Judge Debow's charge was directed at alleged selfish interests which it has charged have representatives here working against ratification.

**Corruption Is Charged.**

"It has been and it is being currently reported by some of the friends and advocates supporting the ratification of the proposed Federal amendment," Judge Debow told the jury, "that forces of corruption and bribery are at work in the exercise of its constitutional authority are security of the American Republic."

"I do not hesitate to say that the Senate saved American nationality in 1919 and 1920, when the Executive proposed to surrender it. The Senate preserved our independence of action when the Executive insisted that a foreign council should decide our future in the activities of the world, and call us to war and our destiny."

"In cartoon, in solemn editorial in many utterances on the platform it has been suggested that in case of a Republican victory the incoming President proposes to permit the Senate to have some say in determining the policy of Government. I gladly proclaim all these suggestions to be literally correct."

"The Republican Administration is chosen next November you can be very certain that the Senate, theoretically, if not actually, composed of ninety-six leading men of the Republic, will have something to say about the foreign relations as the Constitution contemplates."

"This thought may well be applied to

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

## HARDING PUTS SENATE ADVICE ABOVE BOSSES

Confident Upper House Will Continue to Safeguard the Nation.

IS NOT AN OLIGARCHY

Asks if Cox Charges Reflect Wilson Peace Table Autocracy.

FRESH BLOWS AT LEAGUE

Republican Nominee Again Punctures Progressive Claims of Governor.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Senator Harding stepped out on his front porch in fighting mood to-day and demanded to know whether Gov. Cox's attacks on the United States Senate was another bit of Wilsonian autocracy brought home from the peace table of Paris or are a reflex of the "mob mentality" of Europe.

The Senator penetrated far below the frothy surface of the Cox sensational "oligarchy" charges by declaring that the Senate will continue to perform its constitutional duties regarding our foreign policies if the Republicans win. The Senate has twice saved American nationality, he told the 250 members of the Ohio Legislature who made a pilgrimage to his lawn.

The Democratic party might as well denounce the Constitution as a fraud as to cry out against the upper branch of Congress, the Senator declared, and added that he gladly proclaimed all these suggestions, that the Senate have a voice in doing its duty, were literally correct.

**Senate Advice Welcome.**

He would rather have the advice of the Senate than that of all the political bosses, the Senator said, denouncing the autocracy reared in the name of democracy. In answer to Gov. Cox's elaborate claim to being the savior of progressive in this State, the Senator recalled to the minds of the law makers the real facts, showing that most of the progressive measures for which the Democratic nominee would like to have credit originated with the Republicans.

"I want to have done with personal government in this country; I want a government of laws, not of men," the Senator shouted, hurling defiance at his opponents, and his voice rang out across Mount Vernon avenue over the heads of hundreds of men and women, who gave back an outburst of applause.

Incidentally the Senator gave another blow to the League of Nations. He could not have been true to his own office as Senator had he accepted the covenant as written, he declared. Deception lies back of the Wilsonian assurance that Congress retains full power under the terms of the covenant, the Senator intimated.

In the delegation of visitors were present and former members of the State Legislature. Ralph D. Cole, nominee for Governor, was their spokesman. John Maynard Clark of the House was in charge of the arrangements and at 1 o'clock the lawmakers marched from the Marion Club to the Harding front porch.

**Security of the Republic.**

"Addressing the legislators the Senator said:

"You and I, jointly, have been witnesses to the advantages and security in the divided responsibility which comes of two legislative branches. Some of us have been witnesses to the work of the Federal Senate during the last five years, and I confess amazement at the ignorance of some who cry out against the Senate, or the contempt of others for the Senate's very proper and constitutional part in Federal government."

"In the Senate are ninety-six men, elected by the people from forty-eight States, and the safeguards in the Senate in the exercise of its constitutional authority are security of the American Republic."

"I do not hesitate to say that the Senate saved American nationality in 1919 and 1920, when the Executive proposed to surrender it. The Senate preserved our independence of action when the Executive insisted that a foreign council should decide our future in the activities of the world, and call us to war and our destiny."

"In cartoon, in solemn editorial in many utterances on the platform it has been suggested that in case of a Republican victory the incoming President proposes to permit the Senate to have some say in determining the policy of Government. I gladly proclaim all these suggestions to be literally correct."

"The Republican Administration is chosen next November you can be very certain that the Senate, theoretically, if not actually, composed of ninety-six leading men of the Republic, will have something to say about the foreign relations as the Constitution contemplates."

"This thought may well be applied to

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Third Page.

## RED ARMY FLEES IN PANIC; POLES WIN ON ALL FRONTS; CAPTURE 10,000; 330 GUNS

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Polish delegates at the Minsk conference have refused to accept a peace condition advanced by the Soviet for the disarmament of the Polish army unless the Russians themselves disarm, says a wireless despatch from Berlin quoting a report received from Minsk.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—"We are not conquerors and shall evacuate Polish territory immediately Poland gives us guarantees that the Polish Republic has abandoned its aggressive policy and is resolved to commence peaceful constructive work."

This was one of the statements made by M. Danishevsky, chairman of the Soviet armistice delegation, at the opening of the Russo-Polish conference at Minsk.

"Soviet Russia and Ukraine," M. Danishevsky declared, "are regarding with full sincerity and brotherly feeling of solidarity the workers and peasants of Poland, and desire only one thing—restoration with Poland of solid, friendly and neighborly relations."

"We consider that the representatives of the Polish Government have appeared here ready to abandon their former policy of aggression and that the Polish Government will afford the Polish people the possibility of entering into peaceful constructive work and cease senseless bloodshed."

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 19.—News received here to-day from French staff officers with the Polish army indicate the complete breakdown of the northern Bolshevik army and the clearing of the Danzig corridor.

The French anticipate the complete rout of the Red forces within the next three days.

Despatches say that large numbers of Bolshevik prisoners were taken by the Poles, all of them in a starved and famished condition.

The Bolsheviks were reported in retreat on the central and northern fronts, and everywhere offering the most feeble resistance to the Polish advance.

It was disclosed here to-day that the plan of Marshal Foch and Gen. Weygand for the defence of Warsaw was to repeat the manoeuvre of Marshal Joffre and Gen. Gallieni on the Marne in 1914, and to concentrate just east of the Polish capital massed divisions composed of the best trained and most experienced Polish troops.

**Reds Fall Into Trap.**

Until the last minute the Bolsheviks ignored this possibility, just as Von Kluck ignored the concentration of the French corps.

This force was thrust against the Bolshevik flank, enveloping the invaders, while a strong central thrust maintained a military balance on the new front. The Poles claim some 10,000 prisoners, 30 guns, 300 machine guns and much transport material.

There is little doubt, in view of the Franco-Polish victory, that France will assume a stiffer attitude than ever toward the Minsk negotiations for a Russo-Polish peace, regarding which the Russian wireless was silent to-day.

The French intend increasing shipments of munitions of war to the Poles, and then at the Polish port of Putzig, on the western arm of the Gulf of Danzig and twenty-six miles northwest of the port of Danzig, pending a settlement of the Danzig dispute provoked by Sir Reginald Densmore, High Commissioner in Danzig, who refused to permit munitions for the Poles to be landed in the territory under his control.

France believes that she has again saved western Europe, that time at the walls of Warsaw. Every despatch received here to-day from French officers at the Russo-Polish front showed the increasing magnitude of the victory, the Reds having been repulsed in all sectors.

**France Takes Credit for Victory.**

The fact that the plan of battle devised by Gen. Weygand and Gen. Hans List, commander of the Polish army, was the same as that which was employed to save Paris is the subject of enthusiastic comment by the French press, which sees the victory as again emphasizing France's military prestige and as having an effect favorable to French interests throughout Europe.

Indeed, the only discordant note in the French press is that sounded by the extreme Socialist newspapers, the Populaire, for example.

"The use of the French army against the Russians is a horrible crime," it declared, "and the French army is being employed to save Paris is the subject of enthusiastic comment by the French press, which sees the victory as again emphasizing France's military prestige and as having an effect favorable to French interests throughout Europe."

Indeed, the only discordant note in the French press is that sounded by the extreme Socialist newspapers, the